

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Sakhalinskaya Oblast)

REPORT

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Military Strength at Korsakov

1. Approximately 3,000 soldiers, 2,000 naval personnel, and 500 air force men participated in the parades held in Korsakov. An army engineering unit in Korsakov was believed to have about 500 soldiers who repaired roads and buildings of the military installations by the use of hand tools. An unknown Soviet army unit had approximately 200 soldiers.
2. There were five large (2,000-ton) patrol ships, about ten medium (500-ton) patrol ships, and about 25 small (50-ton) patrol boats in the port. Each large ship was manned by about 70 naval men and was equipped with six or seven 50 mm guns and a 37 mm antiaircraft gun. These ships occasionally went out to sea and returned in a few days. The medium size patrol ships were manned by 30 naval men and equipped with two 40 mm (approximate) guns, one in the front and the other in the rear of the ship. These ships left port and returned on the same day. Fifteen patrol boats were left in port while about ten boats (equipped with 30 mm guns in the front of the boats) patrolled the port. Nothing was known of their night activities. The patrol boat unit consisted of approximately 200 naval men.
3. The Coast Guard unit headquarters for Korsakov was said to be in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. This unit had two detachments. One unit was located at Tretya Pad (formerly Sannosawa), approximately eight kilometers north of Korsakov. The other unit was at Birei (probably Prigorodnoye which was formerly Merei), approximately ten kilometers southeast of Korsakov. Several guards were assigned to each detachment and each had a wooden tower ten meters high. The guard always watched the sea. The unit was believed to have 50 members who were responsible for checking the certificates of the passengers entering and leaving the vessels. Foot patrols were also made along the coast.

Living Condition of the Korsakov Residents:

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	FBI	X	NIC	X
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4. The managers of the national enterprises and high ranking officials of the government offices in the city were fairly well off, but none of them ~~was~~ able to keep a servant at home.
5. Those who were in charge of warehouses lived like kings by stealing the government supplies in the warehouses and selling them for their own benefit. They never lived on their salaries.
6. The Soviet clerical and labor workers' standard of living was about the same. None of their quarters ~~was~~ handsomely furnished. Each family decorated its room with a few wooden boxes for clothes, but no cabinet or other furniture was observed.
7. The Soviets ate bread and butter, soups, milk, cooked or uncooked beef, pork, mutton, and salted raw fish like herring and trout. The managers of the national enterprises, high ranking officials of the government offices, and heads of the warehouses were said to be eating reasonable amounts of meat every meal. The general Soviet workers also ate meat every meal, but a very small amount.
8. The Koreans usually ate rice, kimchi (pickled vegetables), and soybean paste. They ate bread and butter once in a while and meat on the average of twice a week.
9. The clerical workers wore double-breasted suits and the laborers put on fatigues which were patched, but no laborers presented a ragged appearance.

Monthly Income:

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10. [] the laborers were paid in accordance with the contract wage system [] the monthly incomes of various positions were:

<u>Position Held</u>	<u>Amount (rubles)</u>
Governor of the Sakhalin Government Office	18,000
Chief, Korsakov Civil Directorate Station (equivalent to the mayor of a free world city)	5,000
Manager of the national enterprises	3,500 - 4,500
Principal, Korean Korsakov Primary and Middle School	3,000
Teachers, Korean Korsakov Primary and Middle School	2,000
Doctor (female)	2,500
Nurse	1,200
Korsakov Port Manager	4,000
Clerical workers of the national enterprises	800 - 1,000
Laborers of the railroad transportation department	1,700 - 2,000
Laborers of the harbor	1,700 - 2,000
Laborers of the fishing stations	1,000
Fishermen	2,000
Truck drivers	800 - 1,200
Taxi drivers	800 - 1,000
Laborers of the lumber felling stations	2,000 - 6,000
Guards of the offices and warehouses (usually old men)	500 - 800
Tailors (male or female)	800 - 1,200
Managers of the stores	2,000
Salesmen or saleswomen of the stores	700 - 1,000
Heads of the warehouses	2,000
Carpenters	1,200 - 1,500

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Commodity Prices:

12. The following commodities were on sale at the national stores at Korsakov:

<u>Items:</u>	<u>Unit:</u>	<u>Prices:</u>
Rice	1 kg	8 rubles and 50 kopecks
Bread	1 kg	2 rubles
Beef	1 kg	35 rubles
Pork	1 kg	30 rubles
Mutton	1 kg	18 - 20 rubles
Herring	1 kg	5 rubles
Trout	1 kg	6 - 7 rubles
Wine (Vodka) (500 g)	1 bottle	24 rubles and 20 kopecks
Wine (Spirits) (500 g)	1 bottle	50 rubles
Wine (Konyak)	1 bottle	30 rubles
Wine (Syanlaksk) (500 g)	1 bottle	35 rubles
Wine (Vino) (500 g)	1 bottle	22 rubles
Cigarettes (Sport)	1 pack of 25	75 kopecks
Cigarettes (Boksu)	1 pack of 25	50 kopecks
Cigarettes (Sever)	1 pack of 25	1 ruble and 40 kopecks
Cigarettes (Beromorkanar)	1 pack of 25	2 rubles and 40 kopecks
Cigarettes (Severlarmir)	1 pack of 25	4 rubles and 50 kopecks
Suit materials, wool	1 meter	250-500 rubles
Shoes, leather, male	1 pair	200-250 rubles
Watch (Pobeda)	1	240 rubles
Coal	1 ton	100-135 rubles
Sewing machine, hand steering	1	600-700 rubles
Sewing machine, leg steering	1	1,000 rubles

13. There were five fishing stations in southern Sakhalin at Korsakov, Makarov, Aniva, Uglegorsk, and Nevelsk. The fishing stations caught herring from early May to 15 June, trout from 15 July to 15 August, horse mackerel during the middle and last part of August, and various other fish during the rest of the year. Most of the catch was sent to the Soviet mainland through Korsakov and Nevelsk. [redacted] Korsakov shipped 20,000 tons of herring, 3,000 tons of trout, and 500 tons of horse mackerel annually.

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14. Freight unloaded at the Korsakov railroad station annually consisted of 1,500 tons of lumber from Poronaysk, 3,000 tons of fish from the fishing stations on the eastern coast, and over 20,000 tons of coal from the Kawakami, Naibuchi, and Tomarikishi coal mines on the east coast.

15. There was no railroad in the northern part of Sakhalin. However, a new narrow-gauge signal track from the Koton railroad station was laid to Anoru (approximately 40 kilometers north of Koton) in early 1954. [redacted] the railroad track was laid about 20 kilometers from Koton towards Anoru. Construction was not completed as of 5 January 1958.

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[redacted] The reason for laying the tracks to Anoru was the growing prosperity and increase in population in Anoru and the possibility of expansion of the tree felling operations in that area. About 100 households were said to be living there in 1953 and 500 in 1954 with the commencement of the felling operation there.

16. [redacted] the railroad only replaced the entire crossties between Kholmsk and Nevelsk in 1952. [redacted] No replacement of ties was made at any other section. The railroads were considered unsafe. Service was poor with frequent derailments and trains were often late.

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7. Since early 1956, the railroad workers at Korsakov had been releasing a rumor that the narrow-gauge tracks would soon be replaced with broad-gauge tracks. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
8. A steam electric power plant supplied electricity only at night for Korsakov. There was no enterprise there that was in need of motor power. The power was insufficient for the residents and the current was off continuously for a week or two at times.
9. A new residential area was established in the eastern part of the city since the Soviets took over. Two types of buildings were erected. About 70 privately owned, one-story, eight meters wide by 12 meters long by three meters high buildings were constructed and occupied by one household. A building cost about 50,000 rubles and more of these were being built in that area.² About 130, two-story apartment buildings were erected which measured 15 meters wide, 25 meters long, and eight meters high. Twelve households occupied each building. All buildings were covered with gabled-tin roofs, the walls made by halving eight inch square timbers, and the interiors coated with clay and finished with lime. The YHP (Korsakov Building Construction) erected several two-story apartments which measured 20 meters wide, 30 meters long, and eight meters high and three, three-story apartments which measured 25 meters wide, 45 meters long, and 12 meters high in various parts of the city from 1954 to 1957. These apartments were built of bricks which were made with a mixture of coal ash and cement. The first floors of the two-story apartments were used by the government for offices and stores and the second floor as residences. The three-story apartments were solely utilized as residences. Since these buildings were erected by the YHP, the clerical and labor workers of the YHP were given priority to move in. It was said that the YHP intended to build a large number of two- or three-story apartments in the near future and would pull down all the old Japanese buildings.
10. Approximately 50 percent of the goods coming from the Soviet mainland to Sakhalin was unloaded at Korsakov, 30 percent at Kholmsk, and 20 percent at Nevelsk.

Newspapers in Sakhalin

11. Only Pravda was distributed to Sakhalin from the Soviet mainland. A Russian-language daily newspaper named Soviet Sakhalin which was published at Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk was subscribed by the civilian populace in Sakhalin. No other Russian newspaper was available to the Russians in Sakhalin. A Korean-language daily newspaper named Korean Laborer was published at Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the articles merely reiterated the favorable propaganda toward North Korea, the criticism against South Korea, the apprehension of the South Korean agents in North Korea, the progress of construction projects in North Korea, and the accomplishment of the quotas by the workers of various enterprises in Sakhalin.

Radio Listening

22. About 20 percent of the Korsakov residents owned Soviet radios ranging from four to nine tubes. A four- or five-tube radio cost about 300 rubles, a six- or seven-tube radio cost 500 rubles, and a eight- or nine-tube radio cost about 650 rubles. The radios were always on sale at the stores. The Russians listened to such broadcasts as Radio Moscow, Khabarovsk, and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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Importation of Red Chinese Commodities:

23. [redacted] the silk fabrics, woolen textiles, suit materials, ~~canned apples~~, pears, and peaches produced in Red China were brought to Sakhalin through the Soviet mainland. However, the ~~apples~~ were brought to Sakhalin directly from the Chinese mainland once every few years by hiring a [redacted] cargo ship. [redacted]

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24. A sketch, with an accompanying legend of 70 items, of Korsakov [redacted] Various objects (cranes, buildings, warehouses, etc.) on the northern and southern piers have been located in detail with a general description of where certain types of vessels were anchored. Public, commercial, and industrial buildings are also located.

1. [redacted] Comment: [redacted] the power from this plant was sufficient to meet the demands of the residents of Korsakov. No mention was made of restricting the power to night use or of frequent power failures.

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2. [redacted] Comment: It was not clear from the report which buildings the cost applied to, the one-story or two-story buildings.

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I. Explanation of the Korsakov City Plan**5 January 1958****Rate: 6**

1. No vessel was allowed to be at anchor or coming and going in this vicinity due to the heavy billows.
2. This was the southern side of the Southern Pier of the Korsakov Port. No vessel was anchored along this side due to the heavy billows. The Korsakov Port had two piers namely the Southern Pier and the Northern Pier.
3. This was the narrow gauge railroad used by the freight cars. Since the southern side of the Southern Pier was not being used for anchoring ships, the freight unloaded from the freight cars had to be carried as far as the northern side of the Southern Pier by men or forklifts and the cargoes unloaded from the ships anchored at the northern side of the Southern Pier were also carried as far as this railroad to load them on the freight cars.
4. A 2,000-ton capacity of coal bunker was made of reinforced concrete for preserving coal to be shipped on the coalships.
5. Here, the coalships and the oil tankers were anchored. The tankers entered here was solely supplying gasoline to the military organizations. The gasoline was transported from the tankers to the Korsakov air field, which was located approximately 3 kilometers southeast of the Southern Pier of the Korsakov Port, through three oil pipe lines, each measuring about ten inches in diameter. All military organizations including army, navy, and air force units were said to be drawing oil supply from the air field. An 8,000-ton capacity of tanker entered once a month on an average.
6. Two connecting liners, one of which was called ЯКУДИ (Yakx), navigating between Korsakov and Vladivostok, were anchored here.
7. Three cranes, each had a lifting capacity of 5 tons, whose height was about 12 meters, having wheels, installed in 1948, which were movable from the eastern corner to the western corner of the northern side of the Southern Pier of the Korsakov Port on the rails, were utilized for loading and unloading the cargoes on and from the freighters.
8. A two story concrete building, measuring 20 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 15 meters high, built during the Japanese rule of Sakhalin, the southern half of the downstairs was an open space and the northern half of which was partitioned for storing tools needed for maintaining vessels, and the upstairs of which was solely used as a waiting room for the passengers who were bound for Vladivostok.
9. Office of the Southern Pier of the Korsakov Port: A single story concrete

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building, measuring 10 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 7 meters high, with a gabled tin roof, built in 1949, in which about 30 clerical workers were working.

10. A building, exactly the same as 9 above in the size, type and year of construction, was partitioned half. The western half of the building was used as an office of the Southern Pier in which about 10 clerical workers were working while the eastern half of which was used as club where the Russian clerical workers and laborers belonging to the Southern Pier used for holding various meetings and dancing parties.
11. Restaurant: The size, type, and year of construction of the building were the same as those of 9 above. The restaurant had a seating capacity of 50.
12. This was the northern side of the Southern Pier of the Korsakov Port. Five ships with the capacity of a 10,000-ton class, an 8,000-ton class, and three 6,000-ton class could be anchored at a time alongside of it.
13. Two or three ships were usually at anchor here. The port authorities used to warn the ships not to molest the entry and exit of the vessels into and out of the anchorage, i.e., figure 16, 18, and 19. The port including this vicinity was frozen from late January through early February of the year during which a 700-ton class ice breaker was mobilized for breaking ice so that the port had no trouble in passing the ships at all throughout the seasons.
14. Southern Pier Guard Office: Three or four guards were always staying at this office. They checked the persons who were to enter and leave the pier. They checked the outgoing materials comparing with the issue slips. A visitor of the pier had to obtain an entrance pass at this office informing the guards of the purpose of his visit. The guards offered such a temporary visitor a temporary pass which made of a blank sheet at random on the spot. The laborers, who had been working at the pier for a long period, possessed a half-folded white colored permanent pass, measuring 1½ inches in width and 3 inches in length, on which a blue official stamp of the Southern Pier Office was affixed, issued by the Southern Pier Office. The laborers of the supply service companies who were to enter the pier in group had to obtain a group entrance pass from the guard office by the leader of the group.
15. Breakwater.
16. Anchorage of a total of about 15 guardships manned by the Marine Guard Force. Five 2,000-ton class and ten 500-ton class guardships used to be at anchor.

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17. Office and quarters of the Korsakov Marine Guard Force: The organization occupied a former Japanese hotel building, which was a two story concrete building, measuring 20 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 15 meters high, around which the organization newly constructed three or four single story wooden buildings, each measuring 10 meters wide, 12 meters long, and 4 meters high, in 1950. Approximately 150 naval soldiers were estimated to be quartering there.

18. Anchorage of the fishing boats, numbered about 20 consisting of large and small, belonged to the Korsakov Fishing Station. The station had more number of fishing boats but they were taken out to the sea for fishing purpose

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19. Anchorage of the freighters numbered about 23 ranging from 200 to 2,000 ton class owned by the T.C.K. (T.S.K), which was a supply service company serving for the entire fishing stations in Sakhalin.

20. T. S. K. Compound:

a. Office building: A two story concrete building with a gabled tin roof, measuring 15 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 12 meters high, which was built in 1955 by the T.S.K. The downstairs of which was used by the laborers as a waiting room in which the various meetings were also held, while the upstairs of which was partitioned into a manager's office, a deputy manager's office, and other offices including an accounting office.

b. Warehouse: A single story wooden building with a gabled tin roof, measuring 15 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 8 meters high, having a storage capacity of 500 tons of cargoes, which was built in 1950, was used for storing clothing, light bulbs, and accessories of the motor boats.

c. Same as b above.

d. Warehouse: A single story wooden building with a gabled tin roof, measuring 15 meters wide, 25 meters long, and 10 meters high, having a storage capacity of 700 tons of cargoes, which was built in 1954, was used for storing fishing nets and ropes to be used by the fishing boats.

e. Same as d above.

f. Warehouse: The size, type, and year of construction were the same as those of d above. The clothing, accessories of the fishing boats,

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and foodstuff including wheat flour and butters were usually kept in this warehouse. 50X1-HUM

the T.S.K. received its supplies from the freighters anchored at both the Southern Pier and the Northern Pier of the Korsakov Port and transported them to its warehouses in its compound by truck.

g. Open space where such supplies as the iron bars and motors were stacked or the trucks owned by the T.S.K. were parked.

✓ 21. There were nine same sized warehouses belonging to the Southern Pier of the Korsakov Port. A warehouse was as large as 15 meters in width, 30 meters in length, and 8 meters in height, and was capable of storing approximately 6,000 tons of cargoes on the basis of rice. The warehouses were newly built in 1952 with single story metal structure of fabricated buildings which had tin walls and gabled tin roofs. In case slight amounts of cargoes were unloaded at the pier at a time, those were taken away by various supply service companies directly from the pier right away. However, when numerous amounts of cargoes were unloaded at a time at the pier, those supply service companies were not able to transport them hurriedly so that the supplies were temporarily stored in the warehouses of the Southern Pier. These nine warehouses were full of supplies at times but they were completely empty sometimes.

22. Y.H.P. (Korsakov Building Construction Station) Compound: This was single story wooden building used as an office of the station, measuring 10 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 7 meters high, which was built in 1953 with a gabled tin roof and earthen walls coated with lime; several warehouses in various sizes were observed in the compound. The lumbers and cement were stacked and several dump trucks were parked on the open space.

23. Compound of Сахалин Уголь (Sakhalin Ugo'l):

a. Office: A single story wooden structure with a gabled tin roof and earthen walls coated with lime, measuring 15 meters wide, 25 meters long, and 7 meters high, which was built in 1954, was used by about 30 clerical workers as their office.

b. Three same sized warehouses: Each of which was a single story wooden structure with a gabled tin roof painted in black and board walls, measuring 20 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 8 meters high, which was built in 1954, was used for keeping all supplies to be distributed to all coal mines in Sakhalin.

✓ 24. Office of the Korsakov Fishing Station: A two story wooden structure with

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gabled tin roof painted with coal-tar and earthen walls coated with lime, measuring 15 meters wide, 25 meters long, and 8 meters high, which was newly constructed in 1950, was occupied by several tens of clerical workers as their office.

25. New residential area where the private and governmental residences have been built since the V-J day (15 August 1945). The constructions of such residences began more actively in progress in this area in 1951. [REDACTED]

- ✓ 26. Former Oji (Japanese name) Paper Mill Compound: Only the steam electric power plant has been used by Russians out of the facilities of this paper mill.

- a. A concrete chimney as tall as 70 meters.
- b. Another concrete chimney as tall as 50 meters.
- c. Power plant.
- d. Three buildings, each measuring 20 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 7 meters high [REDACTED]
- e. Coal storage point. The power plant was known to the public that it was consuming approximately 100 tons of coal for generating electricity every day.

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- ✓ 27. Compound of Сахалин Торук (Sakhalin Toruku):

- a. Two warehouses: Each of which was a single story wooden structure with a gabled tin roof and board walls, measuring 15 meters wide, 25 meters long, and 8 meters high, which was built in 1953.
- b. One warehouse which was a single story wooden structure with a gabled tin roof and board walls, measuring 15 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 8 meters high, was built in 1953. In three aforementioned warehouses, the foodstuff, clothing, and other daily necessities to be delivered to all national stores in Sakhalin were stored.
- c. Office: A single story wooden structure with a gabled tin roof and earthen walls, measuring 10 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 7 meters high, which was built in 1953, was occupied by 40 clerical workers as their office.

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28. A cinema house called **Молък (Molyak)**: [redacted] The building was capable of accommodating 120 persons at a time.
- ✓ 29. **Korsakov Bank**: This building has been a bank since before the V-J day.
30. **Military Store named Ваенторук (Vayentoruku)**: A single story concrete building with a gabled tin roof painted in red, measuring 10 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 8 meters high, which was built in 1954. Although the store, which was called the military store, received commodities including foodstuff and clothing from the military organizations, it sold them to both the military personnel and the general populace.
- ✓ 31. A cinema house called **Бурибой (Buriboy)**, which was called **Matutake Eiga-kan** during the Japanese occupation of Korsakov. It was capable of seating 200 persons at a time.
- ✓ 32. **Korakov Post Office** which was the **Otomari Post Office** during the Japanese occupation of the city.
33. The **Secret Police Station called H.K.B.(NKB)**: A two story concrete building with a gabled tin roof, measuring approximately 10 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 8 meters high, the exterior of the walls was coated with lime, newly built in 1953.
34. **Korsakov Police Station** which was formerly occupied by the **Otomari Police Station** of the Japanese Government.
35. An apartment: A two story concrete building with a gabled tin roof coated with coal-tar, measuring 15 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 12 meters high, which was built in 1955, was occupied by the families of the governmental officials. The external walls of the building were coated with lime.
- ✓ 36. **Korsakov Hospital** which was also a hospital during the Japanese rule of Korsakov. The hospital which treated general populace was operated by about 5 male doctors and 10 female doctors.
37. **Military Theater** which was former **Otomari Theater** during the Japanese rule of Korsakov. The movies and stage shows were shown for the entertainment of the army, navy, and air force soldiers.
- ✓ 38. An apartment: A two story concrete building with a gabled tin roof coated with coal-tar, measuring 15 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 12 meters high, which was built in 1955, was occupied by the families of the laborers. The external walls were coated with lime.
39. **Korsakov Civil Administration Station** which was former **Otomari City Hall**.

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40. An apartment: A three story concrete building, measuring 30 meters wide, 40 meters long, and 16 meters high, which was begun to be constructed in 1955, was under construction as of 5 January 1958, and was scheduled to be completed within the year of 1958. The governmental officials and general laborers were said to be permitted to move in upon completion.
41. Russian Primary & Middle School: It was a 10 year course of primary & middle school. The school building which was a single story was formerly used by the Otomari Primary School during the Japanese rule of Korsakov.
42. Korean Primary & Middle School: It was also a 10 year course of primary and middle school. This building was also a property of former Japanese Otomari Primary School.
43. Store No. 12: The store has been occupying a former Japanese residence for selling foodstuff and clothing.
44. A hospital which was treating general populace was operated by 10 male doctors and 20 female doctors. It occupied former Japanese temple called Taihaku-ji.
45. Bus Station & Bus Repair Shop: A single story wooden structure, measuring 10 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 4 meters high, which was built in 1950.
46. Bus parking lot used by the Bus Station which was an open space.
47. Compound of a navy hospital: Although it was called the Navy Hospital, it treated army soldiers and air force men as well as the navy personnel. It was said to have had a 300 bed capacity.
- a. A two story wooden structure with a gabled tin roof coated with coal-tar, measuring 15 meters wide, 25 meters long, and 10 meters high, which was built in 1954, seemed to be a ward for the in-patients.
 - b. A single story wooden structure, measuring 10 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 6 meters high, which was built in 1954, was also believed to be a ward for the in-patients.
 - c. It was the same sized building constructed in 1954. This building was believed to be a consulting room.

[redacted] the walls of all buildings of the hospital mentioned above were made by halving about 8 inch square lumber.

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48. A Russian Navy Unit: The unit constructed an unknown number of buildings in its compound in 1950 [redacted] they were built on a high ground. The unit seemed to have about 300 naval personnel. [redacted]

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[redacted] an 80 meter long antenna was put up at the top of two 30 meter tall steel towers. 50X1-HUM

49. An Army Engineer Unit: The unit was believed to have about 500 soldiers who used to be repairing roads and buildings of the military installations in and around Korsakov by use of hand tools. No bulldozer and other heavy equipment were used by them but they had several trucks. They repaired road with shovels and picks. The unit constructed two single story wooden structure of military barracks with gabled tin roofs painted in yellow and earthen walls in 1952; one of which was sized about 20 meters wide, 50 meters long, and 6 meters high, and the other of which about 15 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 6 meters high.

- ✓ 50. Gasoline storage tanks: Approximately 15 round gasoline tanks stood vertically on a peak of the hill placed in the center of the city of Korsakov, each measuring 8 to 12 meters in diameter and the height of which was different for each one. [redacted] a smallest tank might be capable of containing approximately 1,000 tons of gasoline and the largest tank about 2,000 tons of gasoline. Those tanks were installed in about 1950. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] those tanks [redacted] must be filled with gasoline coming through underground pipe-lines. Three underground oil pipe-lines were connected from these tanks to the gasoline filling station (figure 55 of the city plan). The pipe-lines were buried approximately 150 centimeters in depth but some parts of the ditches, along which the pipe-lines were laid, remained was as thick as 10 inches in diameter. 50X1-HUM

51. About 15 navy patrol boats in reserve were placed on the bank.

52. Anchorage of the speedy navy patrol boats: About 10 patrol boats used to be at anchor, and they made frequent patrol trips in and around the Korsakov Port from this base.

- ✓ 53. A Naval Patrol Unit: The unit consisted of approximately 200 naval personnel who patrolled the coast by those speedy patrol boats mentioned in 51 above. The unit newly constructed barracks in its compound [redacted] 50X1-HUM

54. An unknown Russian Army Unit: [redacted] approximately 200 army soldiers were stationed there [redacted]

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repaired
47 repaired
55. Gasoline Filling Station: Three gasoline filling devices were installed on the 8 meter high wooden towers for the purpose of filling gasoline in the gasoline tanks loaded on the freight cars which were to leave for all parts of Sakhalin.

56. A Gasoline Filling Station: A small gasoline filling device was installed

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in a wooden cottage on the ground so as to fill the drums with gasoline to be picked up by various enterprises for consumption. The filling device here was believed to be connected from the gasoline storage tanks shown in figure 50 of the city plan.

- ✓ 57. Three round oil tanks, each having a containing capacity of 500 tons, were installed vertically: One of which contained engine oil and the other two diesel.

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- ✓ 58. Locomotive shed and a turntable: Ever since the Russian railroad authorities took over the facilities, no locomotive was maintained in this locomotive shed except filling water in the locomotives, whereas the turntable has been continuously used for turning the locomotives. [redacted] the maintenance of the locomotives in Sakhalin was said to be done at the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Locomotive shed and the Shiraura (old name) Locomotive shed, which was located somewhere between Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and Makarov.

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59. Korsakov Railroad Transportation Department called "Пакурузу Контора" (Pakuruзу Kontora): The department office occupied a single story wooden structure, measuring 8 meters wide, 12 meters long, and 7 meters high. About 70 laborers were hired by the department. The laborers unloaded things from the freight cars coming from all parts of Sakhalin and loaded supplies on the freight cars when being relied upon by T.C.K. (T.S.K.), Сахалин Угол (Sakhalin Uгол), and Сахалин Торук (Sakhalin Toruku) wither at the platform of the Korsakov Railroad Station or at the southern and northern piers of the Korsakov Port.

- ✓ 60. Korsakov Railroad Station: During the Japanese rule of Korsakov, the station occupied a single story wooden structure, measuring 10 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 10 meters high, but a two story concrete building, measuring 10 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 12 meters high, was annexed in the northern side of the former in 1953 or 1954. The extended part was covered with a gabled tin roof painted in red.

61. A warehouse: A single story wooden structure, measuring 20 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 10 meters high, which was built by the Japanese, has been used by a Naval Organization for storing food supplies. A naval guard member stood outside the warehouse on a 24 hour basis.

62. Northern Pier Office: A single story concrete building with a gabled tin roof coated with coal-tar, measuring 15 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 10 meters high, which was built in 1954, was occupied by about 60 clerical workers as their office.

63. Warehouse: A metal structure of fabricated building with a gabled tin roof and tin walls coated with coal-tar, measuring 25 meters wide, 50 meters

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long, and 15 meters high, was built in 1952. It had a storage capacity of 10,000 tons of cargoes on the basis of rice. The cargoes unloaded from the freighters anchored at the Northern Pier of the Korsakov Port, which were required to be kept in a dry place, were stored in this warehouse.

64. This was the northern side of the Northern Pier of the Korsakov Port, along which two 10,000 ton class ships could be anchored at a time.
65. Same as 63 above.
66. Three mobile cranes, each having a lifting capacity of 5 tons, with wheels, were installed on the rails in 1948.
67. The western side of the Northern Pier of the Korsakov Port, along which a 10,000 ton class ship could be anchored.
68. A bridge crane installed in 1954.
69. This was the southern side of the Northern Pier of the Korsakov Port, along which two 10,000 ton class ships could be anchored at a time.
70. Five 5-ton lifting capacity of cranes and three 15-ton lifting capacity of cranes were installed on the rails between 1948 and 1955.

Additional Information:

1. When both piers of the Korsakov Port were compact with the anchored freighters, the freighters arrived late had to wait approximately a kilometer off the port until the spaces were available to them for anchorage at either one of the two piers.

2. Name of the Streets of Korsakov City Appeared in the City Plan:

A. Портобая	Portobaya	new
B. Лелкая	Lelkaya	new
C. Корсакоская	Korsakoskaya	KORSAKOVSKAYA
D. Савская	Savskaya	SOVETSKAYA
E. Краснофротоская	Krasnofrotoskaya	KRASNOFROTOSKAYA
F. Укурушная	Ukurushchnaya	
G. Ваксав	Vaksav	

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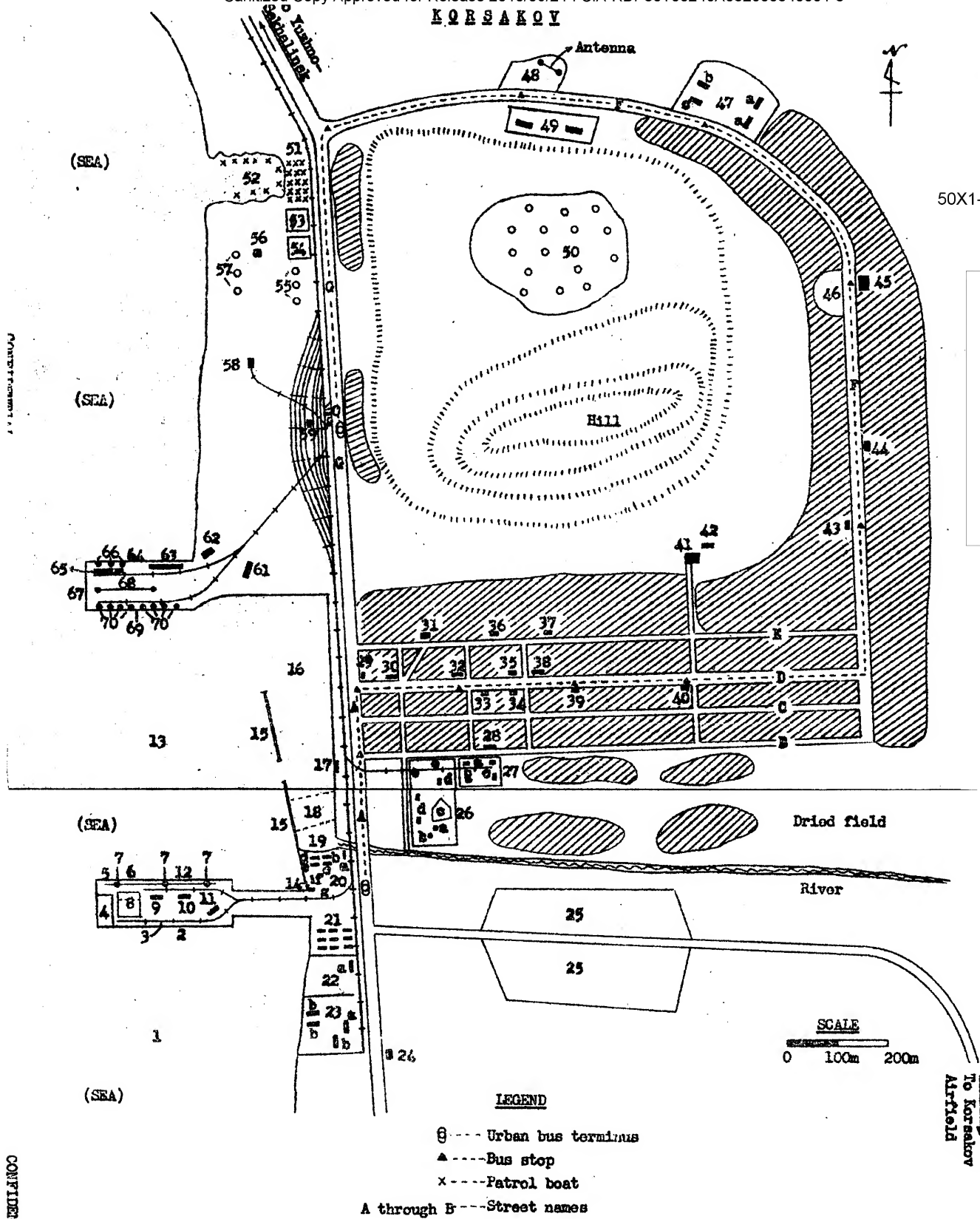
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